

4th Grade Week 2

Dear Parent/Guardian,

During Week 2, your child will review a variety of skills, including genre, text features, Greek/Latin roots, and read both informational and literary text to practice reading comprehension.

We also suggest that students have an experience with reading each day. Reading at home will make a HUGE difference in your child's school success! Make reading part of your everyday routine. Choose books that match your child's interests. Reading for 20 minutes a day will continue to grow your young reader's vocabulary and comprehension.

Links for additional resources to support students at home are listed below for letters and numbers review, sight word practice, colors, shapes, and more:

<https://classroommagazines.scholastic.com/support/learnathome.html>

<https://www.education.com/>

<http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/>

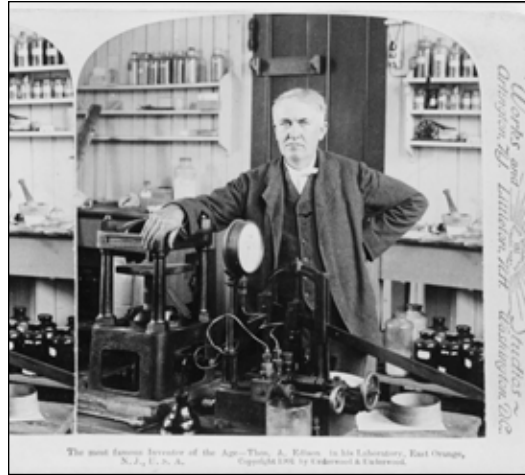
<https://www.funbrain.com/>

| Week 2 At A Glance | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Day 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Genre/Text Feature Page 226 |
| Day 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Read "Baseball's Girl Umpire" and answer questions |
| Day 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Roots Page 227 <input type="checkbox"/> Greek/Latin Roots Page 228 |
| Day 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Read "Why the Sky is Far Away" and answer questions |
| Day 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Greek/Latin Roots Page 288 |

Name _____

Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison was a great inventor. He was born in Ohio in 1847. As a child, Edison asked many questions. He was curious about the way things worked. Many of Edison's inventions led to machines that we still use today. In 1877, he invented the phonograph. This later became the record player. In 1879 he made a long-lasting light bulb. His Kinetograph of 1891 later became the movie camera.



Thomas Edison thought up over 1,000 inventions.

Answer the questions about the text.

- 1. A biography is the story of a real person's life written by another person. How can you tell that Thomas Edison did not write this?**

- 2. When did Edison invent the phonograph?**

- 3. What is one text feature in this text?**

- 4. What information do the photo and caption give you?**

Name: _____ Class: _____

Baseball's Girl Umpire

By Glenna Marra
2017

In this informational text, Glenna Marra tells the story of Amanda Clement, the first woman who was paid to umpire a baseball game. As you read, take notes on how Amanda was treated as a female umpire.

- [1] Twelve-year-old Amanda Clement raced to the ballpark across the street from her house in Hudson, South Dakota. She couldn't wait to join her brother, Hank, and the boys for a game of baseball.

Would they let her play? She could throw, run, and bat as well as any of them, but they let her play only when they needed her. She would probably have to umpire again. At least she'd be part of the game. Amanda knew all the rules, and the boys could count on her.



"High School Girls JV Softball" by mark6mauno is licensed under CC BY 2.0.

Over the next few years, local teams began asking her to call their games, too. One summer day in 1904, Amanda and her mother traveled to Hawarden, Iowa, to watch Hank pitch in the championship semiprofessional game. Two local teams were scheduled to play a game before the semipro teams. Amanda agreed to be the umpire. Little did she know she'd be making baseball history that day.

As Amanda finished the morning game, she saw two men walking toward her. To her surprise, they were the managers of the semipro teams. They were impressed¹ with her umpiring and wanted her to call the afternoon championship game. They would even pay her.

Making History

- [5] The large crowd watched in disbelief² as the 5-foot-10-inch 16-year-old took her position behind the pitcher's mound, where umpires stood. She was about to become the first female paid to umpire a baseball game.

"Strike!" "Ball!" "Safe!" "Out!" Amanda was calm and confident and made her calls fairly. She was "right on the spot," watching closely as each play was made.

News of Amanda's expert umpiring spread. Newspaper reporters said that she "knows her baseball book," is "the possessor of an eagle eye," and "is absolutely fair." Managers began to ask for her first when they needed an umpire.

1. **Impress (verb):** to make someone feel respect
2. **Disbelief (noun):** difficulty accepting something as real

Amanda was popular with the fans, too. She “makes a hit with the crowd when she throws up her right arm and shouts, ‘Stee-rike,’” wrote a reporter. At one game, the spectators³ weren’t happy with the umpire and insisted on replacing him with Amanda. They decided to collect the money to pay her and hired a car to take her to the game.

Amanda became a big attraction. Posters that said “The Only Lady Umpire in the World” drew large crowds to games. She made “an inspiring sight on the baseball diamond.”⁴ Her uniform was a white blouse, blue ankle-length skirt, cap, and black necktie. Later she wore a shirt with “UMPS” on the front.

- [10] In those early days of baseball, crowds threw bottles at male umpires and shouted insults like “Kill the umpire!” But Amanda usually received polite comments such as “Beg your pardon, Miss Umpire, but wasn’t that one a bit high?” And if a player was unruly,⁵ she wasn’t afraid to stand up to him or take action. Once, she threw out six players in a game.

A Tough Job

Being an umpire was hard work. Amanda made all the calls for the entire game. She couldn’t take a break and go to the dugout⁶ as the players did.

And she worked in all kinds of weather. She took special pride in umpiring a game that lasted 17 innings⁷ on a day when the heat reached 100 degrees. The game ended in a tie at sundown.

Umpiring suited⁸ Amanda. “It isn’t as easy as it looks, but for all that, there is a good deal of enjoyment in the work. Of course the players kick sometimes, just awfully, but not when I’m umpiring... You’ve got to have confidence in your ability or you won’t do well at anything.”

Amanda’s career as an umpire lasted six years. She called about 50 games each summer and was paid a top fee for the time, \$15 to \$25 a game. With her earnings, Amanda paid for college, where she studied physical education.

- [15] Many years later, other women followed in Amanda’s footsteps as umpires. Today, women are referees in professional soccer, basketball, football, and tennis.

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3. someone who watches a game or event
 4. a baseball field
 5. **Unruly (adjective):** difficult to control
 6. a low shelter by the field where players and coaches sit
 7. a division of a game during which each team has a chance to score until three outs are made against them
 8. **Suited (adjective):** right for a person

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which sentence describes the central idea of the text?
 - A. People usually assumed Amanda's calls were wrong because of her gender.
 - B. Amanda had to work harder than the boys to become an umpire.
 - C. Women often make better umpires than men in baseball because their calls are more fair.
 - D. Amanda's success as an umpire challenged people's views on the role of women in baseball.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "Would they let her play? She could throw, run, and bat as well as any of them, but they let her play only when they needed her." (Paragraph 2)
 - B. "In those early days of baseball, crowds threw bottles at male umpires and shouted insults like 'Kill the umpire!'" (Paragraph 10)
 - C. "Amanda's career as an umpire lasted six years. She called about 50 games each summer and was paid a top fee for the time, \$15 to \$25 a game." (Paragraph 14)
 - D. "Today, women are referees in professional soccer, basketball, football, and tennis." (Paragraph 15)

3. PART A: What is the meaning of "eagle eye" in paragraph 7?
 - A. good vision
 - B. pretty eyes
 - C. limited vision
 - D. an angry expression

4. PART B: Which quote from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "Amanda was calm and confident and made her calls fairly." (Paragraph 6)
 - B. "watching closely as each play was made." (Paragraph 6)
 - C. "Newspaper reporters said that she 'knows her baseball book'" (Paragraph 7)
 - D. "Managers began to ask for her first when they needed an umpire." (Paragraph 7)

5. How was Amanda treated as an umpire in comparison to male umpires?

Name _____

Knowing **Greek roots** can help you figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words. Look at the example in the sentence below.

The four seasons are part of a *cycle*.

The Greek root *cycl-* means “circular.” The word *cycle* means “a series of events that happen over and over again in the same order.”

Below are some other familiar Greek roots and their meanings.

tele = far

auto = self

techn = art, skill

Read the sentences. Look at the Greek roots and their meanings in the box above. Underline the word in each sentence that has a Greek root. Circle the letter of the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. He even had a part in making what became the largest telescope in the world!
 - a. an instrument used to see something that is hot
 - b. an instrument used to see something that is far away
 - c. an instrument used to see something that is close

2. An automatic computer voice says the word.
 - a. controlled by a person
 - b. loud and clear
 - c. works by itself

3. They use a communication technique that involves silent hand movements out in the field.
 - a. a skillful way of bringing about a result
 - b. group of people
 - c. an easy way to get a result

Name _____

When two vowels appear together in a word, they work as a vowel team to form one vowel sound.

boat

plain

tree

A syllable that includes a vowel team is called a vowel-team syllable.

lead as in *mislead*

maid as in *maiden*

A. Read each word in bold. Then circle the vowel team syllable and write the vowel team on the line. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. between | be | <u>tween</u> | _____ ee _____ |
| 2. trainer | train | er | _____ |
| 3. repeat | re | peat | _____ |
| 4. staircase | stair | case | _____ |

Many English words include Greek and Latin roots. Knowing the meanings of these roots can help you understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.

- The Greek root *scop* means “see.”
- The Greek root *bio* means “life.”
- The Greek root *photo* means “light.”
- The Latin root *ped* means “foot.”
- The Latin root *aud* means “listen.”

B. Read each word. Underline the Greek or Latin root. Then write the meaning of the root on the line. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. <u>pedal</u> | _____ foot _____ | 4. telescope | _____ |
| 2. biography | _____ | 5. pedestrian | _____ |
| 3. auditorium | _____ | 6. photographer | _____ |

Name: _____ Class: _____

Why the Sky Is Far Away

By Tina Tocco
2017

Tina Tocco has written for Highlights. In this story, Tocco retells a Nigerian folktale about why the sky is so far away. As you read, take notes on how the people treat the Sky.

[1] The Sky was born close to the Earth, and for years it remained¹ close to the Earth and to all people everywhere.

Gazing² down on the people, the Sky said, "I will feed you. I can nourish³ every generation. You may take all that you need from me."



"The Sky gladly gave, and the people gladly took." by Cory Godbey is used with permission.

The Sky was barely an arm's stretch away, and people reached into it, pulling their daily meals from its vastness. They did not need to plow or sow⁴ or harvest. The Sky gladly gave, and the people gladly took. They took spicy morsels⁵ of high noon, cold scoops of white winter morning, and sharp snippets of starlight.

They took and took — until soon they were slicing off colossal chunks and tossing aside what they did not need.

[5] "What's a little waste?" they'd say. "The Sky can spare it."

The Sky gladly gave, and the people gladly took.

But one day, the Sky fumed⁶ with clouds. It crashed with thunder and tore itself with lightning. "I have offered you the greatest gift!" the Sky roared. "And you thank me by wasting it! You throw me away into ditches and streams! If I am of such little value, I will leave forever."

The people listened. They promised to take from the Sky only what they needed.

And they kept their promise.

[10] They kept it even during the Great Festival. They danced around plates of cold evening plum and beat drums around bowls of thick chocolaty storms. All the people shared and ate, but they ate only their share.

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1. **Remain (verb):** to stay in the same place
 2. **Gaze (verb):** to look with great interest
 3. **Nourish (verb):** to provide someone with what is necessary for life, health, and growth
 4. to plant the seeds of a plant
 5. a small amount of food
 6. to show anger

All but Osato.

Osato was never satisfied. Her wrists jangled⁷ with the most beautiful brass bracelets, yet she haggled⁸ in the marketplace for the brightest coral. She draped herself in the most exquisite⁹ cotton robes, yet she wanted ones of scarlet silk. Whatever she had, she always wanted more.

So while her neighbors played and sang, Osato continued nibbling from every platter and throwing away what she didn't want. She took no notice as she dribbled blobs of tart cherry sunrise on the grass, sprayed flecks of coconut stars across the soil, or allowed sour gooseberry twilight to puddle at her feet.

As Osato walked home, she looked up. The Sky was so big! There was so much to take! Would the deep night taste of currants?¹⁰ Would the moonlight feel like a lemon zing on her tongue?

[15] *Just a taste!* she thought. Osato sank her fingers deep and plucked a great wedge from the Sky's sweet center — molasses and berry and fudge.

Osato chewed and gulped and chewed and gulped. Then, she stopped. She could not eat one more bite. She was about to drop the rest to the ground when the Sky gave a low roll.

Osato hurried home. "Husband!" she squealed. "You must help me eat this Sky!"

"Eat?" he replied. "I am stuffed!" But, remembering the Sky's threat, he ate.

"Children!" she squealed. "You must help me eat this Sky!"

[20] "Eat?" they replied. "We are stuffed!" But, remembering the Sky's threat, they ate.

"Neighbors!" she squealed in the streets. "You must help me eat this Sky!"

"Eat?" they replied. "We are stuffed!" But, remembering the Sky's threat, they ate.

And they ate.

And they ate.

[25] Yet one piece of Sky remained on the ground. "It's just a smidge,"¹¹ said Osato with a smile.

"It won't matter!"

But Osato lay awake that night, gazing through the window at the deep hole she had made in the blackness. The next morning, the Sky did not offer itself. It rumbled and darkened and clashed. People stood hungry in the streets and fields.

7. to make a ringing sound

8. to argue about the price of something

9. **Exquisite (adjective):** extremely beautiful

10. a small dried fruit

11. a small amount of something

"I am sorry!" Osato cried.

But the Sky flew up above the tallest trees.

[30] "We'll become hungry!" Osato cried.

But the Sky flew up above the tallest mountains.

"We will starve!" Osato cried.

But the Sky continued until not one fingerful was within reach.

Osato's tears poured down her face and into the Earth. Finally, the Earth said, "I will feed you. But you must learn new ways. You must plow and sow and harvest. And you must take only what you need. If you do this, I will feed you forever."

[35] "I promise!" said Osato. "I will never break my promise again!"

And she never did.

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which sentence describes the theme of the folktale?
 - A. The Earth has endless gifts to give the humans that inhabit it.
 - B. Whenever you take something, it's important to also give something in return.
 - C. If people are not careful with nature's gifts, they will eventually disappear.
 - D. It is not polite to take something without expressing your thanks.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "the Sky said, 'I will feed you. I can nourish every generation. You may take all that you need from me.'" (Paragraph 2)
 - B. "the Sky roared. 'And you thank me by wasting it! You throw me away into ditches and streams! If I am of such little value, I will leave forever.'" (Paragraph 7)
 - C. "Osato sank her fingers deep and plucked a great wedge from the Sky's sweet center — molasses and berry and fudge." (Paragraph 15)
 - D. "Osato's tears poured down her face and into the Earth. Finally, the Earth said, 'I will feed you. But you must learn new ways. You must plow and sow and harvest.'" (Paragraph 34)

3. Which of the following describes what motivated Osato to eat from the Sky in paragraph 15?
 - A. She was still hungry.
 - B. She didn't eat at the festival.
 - C. She didn't believe the Sky's threats.
 - D. She wanted to taste more of the sky.

4. Why is it important to the story that the Sky moves away from the people?

Name _____

A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word that changes the word's meaning. Review the following suffixes and their meanings:

- less = lacking: *hopeless* -ness = the quality or state of: *fullness*
 -ful = having the quality of: *hopeful* -y or -ly = in a certain way: *fully*

A. Read each word and circle the suffix. Then write the suffix on the line. The first one has been done for you.

1. cordless less _____ 4. foggy _____
 2. purely _____ 5. joyful _____
 3. fitness _____ 6. tasteless _____

The Greek and Latin roots of many English words are clues to their meaning.

- The Greek root *astr* or *aster* means "star."
- The Greek root *log*, *logo*, or *logy* means "word, topic, or speech."
- The Latin root *port* means "carry."
- The Latin root *vis* or *vid* means "see."

B. Draw a line from each word to its root. The first one has been done.

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 1. catalog | logy |
| 2. transport | vis |
| 3. astronomy | port |
| 4. vision | astr |
| 5. apology | log |
-